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Studies on the Rocky Mountain flora — XII.

PER AXEL RYDBERG

***Draba coloradensis* sp. nov.**

Annual, leafy below, often branched, 5–10 cm. high; leaves obovate, entire, 1–2 cm. long, 0.5–1 cm. wide, subsessile, coarsely hirsute, hairs often branched but not truly stellate; peduncles 5 cm. or in fruit often 10 cm. long; raceme short and corymbiform at first, more elongated in fruit; sepals oval or oblong, obtuse, 1.5–1.75 mm. long; petals white, 3–3.5 mm. long, spatulate, emarginate; fruiting pedicels 4–5 cm. long, divergent; pods linear-oblong, 10–12 mm. long and nearly 2 mm. wide, hirsute; style none.

This species belongs to the *D. caroliniana* group. From that species it differs in the hirsute pods, stouter habit and larger leaves; from *D. micrantha* in the large petals, the larger leaves and the more elongated raceme in fruit; and from *D. cuneifolia* in the entire leaves and the larger pods. It grows on river flats, dry hills and plains at an altitude of about 1500 m.

COLORADO: Fort Collins, river flats, lower Armstrong, 1897, collector not given (type); plains near Denver, 1870, *E. L. Greene*; Mancos, 1891, *Alice Eastwood*.

***Draba streptocarpa* Grayana var. nov.**

Low and densely caespitose, almost pulvinate; flowering stems 1–3 cm. high, almost scapose; stem-leaves few and reduced; even the basal leaves much smaller than in the type.

It grows at an altitude of 3600–4000 m.

COLORADO: Gray's Peak, Aug. 1895, *P. A. Rydberg* (type); same locality, 1892, *C. S. Crandall* 31; mountain west of Como, 1895, *Crandall & Cowan* 41.

***Smelowskia lineariloba* sp. nov.**

Densely caespitose; caudex densely covered by the bases of the dead leaves; leaves 2–5 cm. long, pinnately divided to the midrib into linear acute divisions, finely stellate and the petioles ciliate; stems about 1 cm. high, few-leaved; inflorescence at first

short and corymbiform, in fruit elongated; sepals oblong, pubescent, about 3 mm. long; petals clawed, 5–6 mm. long, white or pink; blades broadly spatulate; fruit 11–12 mm. long and about 1 mm. wide, tapering at both ends.

This species is nearest related to *S. americana*, but differs in the narrow segments of the leaves and the long narrow pod. It grows on high peaks of Colorado at an altitude of 3,600–4,200 m.

COLORADO : Douglass Mountain, 1878, *M. E. Jones* 447 (type in herb. Columbia University); Hindsdale Co., 1878, *F. M. Pease*; near Ironton, 1899, *C. C. Curtis*.

***Sophia purpurascens* sp. nov.**

Stem very slender, diffusely branched above, glabrous and purplish; lower leaves not known, having all fallen off; upper leaves simply pinnate with linear-oblong divisions, slightly stellate; racemes slender; sepals broadly oblong, over 1 mm. long, light yellow, almost equaling the similar petals; pedicels ascending in fruit, 4–5 mm. long, 0.75 mm. thick; fruit very slender, 5–8 mm. long, linear, 3–6-seeded, nearly cylindrical and tapering somewhat at both ends, slightly torulose; seeds in one row.

This is perhaps nearest related to *S. incisa* and *S. leptophylla*, but differs in the slender purple stem, the diverging branches above, the slender inflorescence, and slender short pod. It grows in the mountains at an altitude of about 3,300 m.

COLORADO : Red Mountain, south of Ouray, 1901, *Underwood & Selby* 275.

***Sophia ramosa* sp. nov.**

Stems 3–6 dm. high, finely but sparingly stellate, branched, especially above; branches ascending or diverging, forming with the stem an angle of 45° or more; leaves once or twice pinnate, sparingly stellate; divisions linear or linear-oblong; racemes oblong; petals oblanceolate, pale yellow, slightly longer than the sepals; pedicels in fruit 7–8 mm. long, ascending; pod somewhat clavate, 8–10 mm. long, erect or strongly ascending, about 1 mm. thick; seeds in two more or less distinct rows; styles almost none.

This species is perhaps nearest related to *S. intermedia*, but differs in the spreading branching, the smaller and paler petals, and the shorter pedicels and style. It grows in waste ground at an altitude of about 2,750 m.

COLORADO : Pitkin, 1901, *Underwood & Selby* 413.

***Arabis oblanceolata* sp. nov.**

Perennial, somewhat branched at the base, 3 dm. or more high; basal leaves petioled, sparingly stellate-pubescent, 3–10 cm. long; blades oblanceolate, acute, entire; stem-leaves sessile, lanceolate, sagittate-auricled at the base; sepals oblong, acute, 3–4 mm. long, white-hairy near the apex; petals dark reddish-purple, 7–8 mm. long, spatulate with a long claw; pedicels in fruit ascending, about 12 mm. long; pods ascending, about 5 cm. long and 2 mm. wide, glabrous; seeds in 2 rows; style none.

This is perhaps nearest related to *A. Crandallii* Robinson, but is a larger plant, less stellate, with much larger basal leaves and pods, and the flowers are much darker. It grows at an altitude of about 3,000 m.

COLORADO: Valley Spur, 1901, *Underwood & Selby* 454.

***Arabis Selbyi* sp. nov.**

Perennial, with a basal rosette of leaves; basal leaves oblanceolate, 5–10 cm. long, short-petioled, acute, sinuate-denticulate, green but stellate on both sides, not ciliate; stems 4–5 dm. high, branched; stem-leaves linear-lanceolate, sagittate at the base; racemes long and lax; sepals linear, green, obtuse, about 3 mm. long, sparingly stellate; petals red-purple, narrowly oblanceolate, long-clawed; fruiting pedicels 3–4 mm. long, divergent; pods divergent, about 3 cm. long and 2 mm. wide, obtuse at both ends; style obsolete; seeds in 2 rows.

This species is perhaps nearest related to *A. lignifera* and *A. brachycarpa*. From the first it differs in the large, denticulate basal leaves, the stouter branched stem and the narrow dark petals. The latter has hispid ciliate as well as stellate leaves. *A. Selbyi* grows in cañons and neighboring meadows at an altitude of 2,300–2,800 m.

COLORADO: West of Ouray, 1901, *Underwood & Selby* 207.

***Erysimum oblanceolatum* sp. nov.**

Biennial; stem 4–6 dm. high, strigose, rather simple; leaves narrowly oblanceolate, 5–12 cm. long, entire or sinuate dentate; the lower petioled, sparingly strigose; racemes elongated; sepals linear, about 6 mm. long, about equaling the claw of the light yellow petals; blades of the latter broadly spatulate or almost orbicular; the whole length of the petals about 15 mm., fruiting pedicels about 8 mm. long, ascending or spreading; pod tetragonal, ascending, about 8 cm. long, almost straight, not twisted, about 1.5 mm. thick; style about 1 mm. long.

This is intermediate between *E. clatum* and *E. Wheeleri*. The former has longer petals, the claws of which are much longer than the sepals and the leaves are usually more dentate. From *E. Wheeleri* it differs in the light yellow petals. It grows on foothills and plains at an altitude of 1,500–3,000 m.

COLORADO: Georgetown, 1895, *P. A. Rydberg* (type); La Plata P. O., 1898, *Baker, Earle & Tracy* 906; mesas near Pueblo, 1900, *Rydberg & Vreeland* 6193; Williams Cañon, 1894, *E. A. Bessey*.

WYOMING: Buffalo, 1900, *F. Tweedy* 3595.

***Erysimum radicatum* sp. nov.**

Perennial with a tap-root, branched at the base; stems 1.5 dm. or less high, slightly strigose; leaves linear-oblongate, sinuately toothed, 4–7 cm. long, strigose; raceme short and dense; sepals fully 1 cm. long, linear, acutish, equaling the claws of the petals; the latter light yellow, about 15 mm. long; blades broadly spatulate, almost orbicular; fruiting pedicels about 8 mm. long, ascending; pods ascending, tetragonal, about 4 cm. long.

This is somewhat related to ***Erysimum nivale*** (*Cheiranthus nivalis* Greene) but differs in the basal rosettes of sinuate-dentate leaves. It grows at an altitude of about 3,800 m.

COLORADO: Bottomless Pit (Pike's Peak), 1901, *Clements* 441 (type); also in 1900 at the same place.

***Opulaster bracteatus* sp. nov.**

A shrub a meter or two high; bark of the stems brownish-gray, more or less flaky; that of the young twigs yellowish-green, glabrous or nearly so; stipules linear-lanceolate, about 5 mm. long, pubescent; petioles 1–3 cm. long; leaf-blades 3–7 cm. long, ovate or cordate in outline, 3–5-lobed and doubly crenate, acute, glabrous or nearly so on both sides, somewhat paler beneath; corymb rather many-flowered; bracts obovate or spatulate, often foliaceous and more or less persistent, pubescent; hypanthium sparingly stellate; sepals oblong-ovate, obtuse or acutish, about 3 mm. long, densely stellate on both sides; petals white, rounded-ovate, 4–5 mm. long; carpels 2, densely stellate, united at least half their length; styles ascending.

This resembles mostly *O. intermedius* in habit and leaves, but has the fruit of *O. monogynus*. It differs however from both in the conspicuous persistent bracts. It grows along streams in the foothills of northern Colorado.

COLORADO: New Windsor, 1898, *G. E. Osterhout* 23 (type); also Buckhorn Creek, 1897, and Cheyenne Cañon, 1895; foothills west of Fort Collins, 1893, *C. F. Baker*.

***Opulaster glabratus* sp. nov.**

A shrub about 1 m. high; bark of the stems gray and flaky, that of the old branches dark brown and of the young shoots yellowish or reddish; petioles 1–2 cm. long; leaf-blades rounded-ovate, orbicular or sometimes slightly reniform, 2–3 cm. long, glabrous, slightly paler beneath, 3–5-lobed, obtuse; corymb rather small, glabrous; bracts small, lanceolate, deciduous; hypanthium almost glabrous; sepals oval or rounded-ovate, obtuse, sparingly stellate beneath, densely so above, about 3 mm. long; petals rounded-ovate, about 4 mm. long, pink or white; carpels 2, united to above the middle, densely stellate.

This resembles in habit a small-leaved *O. intermedius*, but is closer related to *O. monogynus*, differing in the larger, less dissected leaves and the less stellate and larger calyx and hypanthium. The type grew at an altitude of between 3,000–3,800 m.

COLORADO: West Spanish Peaks, 1900, *Rydberg & Vreeland* 6027 (type); Turkey Creek, 6026; Rist Canon, 1898 and 1899 (collectors not given).

***Holodiscus microphyllus* sp. nov.**

A low shrub; bark of the stems dark brown; that of the branches light, yellowish or brownish, soft-strigose; leaves spatulate-cuneate, 1–1.5 or rarely 2 cm. long, evenly serrate, with strong nerves beneath, finely strigose or glabrate above, densely soft-pubescent beneath, at first almost white, in age more glabrate; inflorescence small, 3–5 cm. long, its branches short and few-flowered; sepals about 1 mm. long, ovate, as well as the peduncle and pedicels soft-villous; petals broadly obovate, a little exceeding the sepals; hairs of the carpels copious, about equaling the stamens.

This has gone under the name of *H. dumosus*, but the original *Spiraea dumosa* Nutt. is a larger plant with large inflorescence and larger incised or doubly toothed leaves, and apparently the same as *S. discolor* Pursh.

UTAH: Alta, Wahsatch Mountains, 1879, *M. E. Jones* 1142 (type in herb. Columbia University); Uintahs, 1869, *S. Watson*

305 in part; Stansbury Island, 1850, *Stansbury*; Southern Utah, 1877, *E. Palmer* 136.

COLORADO: Chicken Creek, 1898, *Baker, Earle & Tracy* 863.

***Potentilla Bakeri* sp. nov.**

Perennial; stem rather stout, about 4 dm. high, rather loosely hirsute, branched; basal leaves usually digitately 7-foliolate; petioles 6–8 cm. long, loosely hirsute; leaflets oblanceolate, 3–5 cm. long, strongly veined, coarsely silky on both sides and slightly grayish tomentose beneath, cleft to about three-fourth to the midrib into oblong acute lobes; stem-leaves similar but smaller and short-petioled, usually only 5-foliolate or the upper 3-foliolate; inflorescence open, usually flat-topped and corymbiform; hypanthium and calyx silky-hirsute and slightly tomentulose; bractlets linear-lanceolate, about 3 mm. long and half as long as the ovate or ovate-lanceolate acuminate sepals; petals obcordate, a little exceeding the sepals; stamens about 20; achenes smooth and shining; style filiform.

In my monograph I included the only specimen then at hand in *P. viridescens*, but it has deeper dissected leaves and more spreading pubescence than that species. Specimens of the present species are found in collections under the name of *P. Blachkeana*, *P. candida* and *P. flabelliformis*. It can, however, not well be confounded with any of these, except perhaps *P. candida*, which it resembles in general habit and leaf-form. *P. candida* is, however, a small plant with leaves intensely white on both sides. *P. Bakeri* grows at an altitude of 2,100–2,700 m.

COLORADO: Grizzly Creek, 1896, *C. F. Baker* (type); Doyle's, 1901, 647; banks of Grizzly, 16 miles from Walden, 1894, *Crandall* 1224.

***Rosa Underwoodii* sp. nov.**

Shrub, 1–2 m. high; bark of the old stems gray; that of preceding year's branches purplish and of the new twigs purplish or green; prickles infrastipular and scattered, strongly curved, 7–10 mm. long, with an oblanceolate base, 5–10 mm. long; stipules narrow, the lanceolate free portion about 5 mm. long, glandular-dentate; leaves 5–10 cm. long; petiole and rachis puberulent and with sessile glands; leaflets 2–4 cm. long, obovate or oval, usually obtuse, doubly serrate, glabrous on both sides or finely puberulent and slightly paler beneath; flowers usually solitary;

sepals lanceolate, acuminate, about 2 cm. long, erect and persistent in fruit, tomentulose above, glandular and bristly beneath, often with linear lobes; petals obcordate, about 2.5 cm. long and fully as wide; hip in fruit more or less pear-shaped, about 3 cm. long and 2 cm. in diameter, sparingly bristly.

This species has the general habit of *R. Nutkana* and *R. MacDougalii*, but differs from both in the curved prickles. It has bristly fruit as the latter, but the fruit is more tapering at the base and the bristles fewer. It grows in the mountains at an altitude of 2,300–2,700 m.

COLORADO: Hills about Box Cañon, west of Ouray, 1901, *Underwood & Selby* 122 (type) and 113; La Plata Cañon, 1898, *Baker, Earle & Tracy* 860.

***Rosa oreophila* sp. nov.**

A shrub 2–3 m. high; bark reddish, glossy; prickles mostly infrastipular or lacking, weak, 5 mm. long or less, curved with elliptic bases; stipules broad, finely pubescent and glandular-denticulate on the margin; free portion ovate, 5–15 mm. long; leaves 7–10 cm. long, 5–7-foliolate; rachis and petiole finely pubescent and with sessile glands; leaflets 2–3.5 mm. long, ovate or oval, acute or obtuse, glabrous and dark green above, sparingly and finely pubescent and paler beneath, coarsely serrate; flowers mostly solitary; sepals narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, finely pubescent on both sides and glandular-denticulate on the margins, erect and persistent in fruit; petals obcordate, 2–2.5 cm. long; hip glabrous, when ripe fully 2 cm. long, often acute at the base.

This is perhaps nearest related to the preceding, but differs in the smooth and more rounded fruit and more slender prickles. It grows at an altitude of 2,300–2,500 m.

COLORADO: Four-miles Hill, Routt Co., 1896, *Baker* (type); Dix P. O., 1898, *Baker, Earle & Tracy* 474; Box Cañon, Ouray, 1901, *Underwood & Selby* 121a and b.

***Astragalus oreophilus* sp. nov.**

Erect perennial, 3–6 dm. high; stem sparingly strigose, branched with almost erect branches; leaves about 15 cm. long, with 7–23 leaflets; stipules triangular to lanceolate, strigose, acuminate, free from the petioles but more or less united with each other across the back of the stem; petioles 2–4 cm. long; leaflets oblong or elliptic, about 3 cm. long, strigose on both sides,

glabrate above; peduncles 0.5–1.5 dm. long; inflorescence racemose, 5–10 cm. long; bracts lanceolate, acuminate, 3–5 mm. long; pedicels very short; calyx-tube nearly cylindric, about 5 mm. long, gibbous above, white-pubescent with short hairs; lower calyx-teeth subulate, about 1.5 mm. long; the upper lanceolate, shorter and slightly broader; pod oblong, about 1.5 cm. long and 5 mm. thick, often sparingly hairy when young, in age glabrous, almost terete, leathery, completely 2-celled.

This species has been confounded with *A. Mortonii* and sometimes with *A. canadensis*. The former is found only in the Columbia Valley region and is characterized by the intermixed black hairs on the calyx, and by the more hairy pod which is distinctly sulcate on the lower suture. *A. orcophilus* is really closer related to *A. canadensis*, but differs principally in the short bracts and calyx-teeth. In *A. canadensis* the bracts are linear-lanceolate, long-attenuate, the lower almost as long as the calyx, and the calyx-teeth longer, fully half as long as the tube. *A. orcophilus* grows in the foot hills at an altitude of 1,500–2,200 m.

COLORADO: Pagosa Springs, 1899, *C. F. Baker* 419 (type); near Boulder, 1902, *F. Tweedy* 5154; Stone Prairie, Larimer Co., 1897, *G. E. Osterhout*; Wahatoya Creek, 1900, *Rydberg & Vreeland* 5990; Durango, 1898, *Baker, Earle & Tracy* 478.

***Astragalus Shearii* sp. nov.**

Perennials with horizontal rootstock; stems slender, strigose and striate, about 2 dm. high; stipules triangular, strigose, free from the petioles, but slightly united across the back of the stem; leaves 3–5 cm. long with 13–19 leaflets; these 5–8 mm. long, oblong, obtuse or retuse at the apex, glabrate above, grayish strigose beneath; peduncles 4–5 cm. long; raceme short, 5–10-flowered; calyx-tube campanulate, about 4 mm. long, strigose, partly with black hairs; teeth triangular; corolla reddish-purple, nearly 1 cm. long; pod oblong, 12–14 mm. long, glabrous, reticulate, sessile, almost terete in cross-section; the lower suture intruded and forming a narrow partial partition.

In general habit somewhat resembling *A. Hallii* and *A. flexuosus*, but the structure of the pod places it nearest to *A. elegans*.

COLORADO: Twin Lakes, 1896, *C. L. Shear* 3317.

***Homalobus Wolfii* sp. nov.**

Low depressed caespitose perennial; stems intricately branched, less than 1 dm. long, covered by the scarious, strongly-veined,

hirsute-strigose triangular stipules; leaves pinnate with 5 approximate leaflets; these 3–4 mm. long, lanceolate, strongly conduplicate, grayish hirsute, spine-tipped; racemes 1–2-flowered, very short-peduncled in the axils of the leaves; calyx-tube scarcely 2 mm. long, grayish strigose; teeth subulate, about 1 mm. long; corolla ochroleucous, about 4 mm. long.

A species related to and confounded with *H. tegetarius* (*Astragalus tegetarius* S. Wats.), but the latter is a larger plant, has long-peduncled raceme exceeding the leaves, and longer calyx teeth, which about equal the tube in length.

COLORADO: South Park, 1873, *John Wolf 243* (type in herb. Columbia University).

***Homalobus Clementis* sp. nov.**

Perennial, slightly branched, erect or ascending; stem glabrate or slightly strigose, about 2 dm. high; stipules broadly triangular, strigose, abruptly acuminate, more or less united across the back; leaves 5–7 cm. long, with 11–21 leaflets; these oblong or lanceolate, acute, 7–12 mm. long, glabrous above and sparingly strigose beneath; inflorescence 7–10 cm. long, 8–12-flowered; bracts lanceolate, small; flowers very short-pedicel; calyx-tube campanulate, about 3 mm. long, strigose with black hairs, teeth lanceolate-subulate, about half as long; corolla bluish-purple, about 8 mm. long; pod oblong, laterally compressed, sessile, about 1 cm. long, 3–4 mm. wide, black-hairy with very short hairs; both sutures prominent, the upper almost straight.

This species is perhaps closest related to ***Homalobus wingatensis*** (*A. wingatensis*); but that species is grayish canescent and has a glabrous pod. *H. Clementis* grows at an altitude of 2,500–3,000 m.

COLORADO: Sangre de Cristo, 1896, *F. Clements 354* (type); Marshall Pass, 1901, *C. F. Baker 489*.

***Homalobus decurrens* sp. nov.**

Perennial with a rootstock, somewhat caespitose; stems erect, 3–4 dm. high, slightly strigose and angled, stipules lanceolate, free, about 5 mm. long, strigose; leaves 1–1.5 dm. long with 11–15 leaflets; these 2–4 cm. long, linear-oblong to oblanceolate, sparingly strigose or glabrate above; the terminal one usually larger, more or less decurrent on the rachis and without a definite node; racemes slender, 1–1.5 dm. long, lax, 5–10-flowered; bracts subulate; calyx-tube campanulate, about 2.5 mm. long, more or less

black-hairy; teeth nearly 2 mm. long and subulate; pod fully 2 cm. long and 3 mm. wide, sessile, linear, straight, glabrous.

This species is nearest related to *H. campestris* and *H. lylophilus*; but differs from both in the peculiarities of the terminal leaflets. It has broader and less hairy leaflets than the former and narrower and longer than the latter. It grows on hillsides.

COLORADO: Estes Park, 1895, *G. E. Osterhout* (type); also in 1900; Gray-Back Mining Camps, 1900, *Rydberg & Vreeland* 5960.

***Ceanothus subsericeus* sp. nov.**

A small shrub, apparently not spiny; bark of the stems gray or brown; of the twigs light gray and finely pubescent; leaves short-petioled; petioles 3–6 mm. long; blades elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, acute at both ends, 2–3 cm. long, more or less glandular-denticulate, 3-ribbed, sparingly strigose above, grayish-silky beneath; umbels axillary and terminal; peduncles 3–10 mm. long; pedicels 5–10 mm.; calyx about 3 mm. in diameter; sepals semi-orbicular; petals white, broadly spatulate, clawed, 1–5 mm. long; fruit dark brown, about 4 mm. in diameter, slightly 3-lobed above.

This species is intermediate between *C. ovalis pubescens* and *C. Fendleri*. In habit it resembles most the latter, but differs in the denticulate leaves and in not being spiny. From the former in the smaller size, the silky, instead of villous, pubescence and the principally axillary umbels. *C. subsericeus* grows in the foothills at an altitude of about 1,800 m.

COLORADO: Larimer Co., 1895, *J. H. Cowen* (type); "Colorado," 1874, *G. C. Woolson*.

***Sphaeralcea Crandallii* sp. nov.**

Perennial, about 6 dm. high; stem simple, sparingly stellate; petioles 3–4 dm. long; leaf-blades cordate in outline, 5-lobed, about 5 cm. in diameter; lobes lanceolate, coarsely toothed; inflorescence mostly terminal; pedicels and calyx sparingly and finely stellate; bractlets subulate, nearly equaling the lanceolate long-attenuate sepals; petals white or nearly so, about 2.5 cm. long, cuneate and slightly emarginate; fruit not known.

This resembles a small *S. rivularis*, but differs in the long bractlets and the lanceolate sepals. It grows at an altitude of about 2,000 m.

COLORADO: Steamboat Springs, 1894, *Crandall* 97.

Sphaeralcea grandiflora sp. nov.

A meter or two high; stem glabrous below, stellate above; petioles of the lower leaves 1–2 dm. long; blades cordate or reniform in outline, maple-like, 9–15 cm. wide, deeply 5–7-lobed; lobes lanceolate or triangular, coarsely toothed with triangular teeth; flowers in small axillary clusters, but at the end of the stem the subtending leaves become diminished and the inflorescence resembles a congested panicle; pedicels and calyx densely hirsute-pubescent with long stellate hairs, the branches of which are 1–2 mm. long; bractlets lanceolate, about half as long as the triangular-ovate, acute or somewhat acuminate sepals; petals pinkish, 3 cm. or more long; fruit spherical, and deeply retuse at the apex; carpels membranous, smooth on the sides and bristly on the back, rounded at the apex; seeds reniform, brown, muricate.

A close ally of *S. rivularis*, but differs in the larger flowers, the broader bractlets, the long hairs of the calyx, the usually blunter leaves and more rounded carpels. It grows at an altitude of 2,200–2,800 m.

COLORADO: Mesa Verde, 1901, *F. K. Vreeland 882* (type); west of Ouray, 1901, *Underwood & Selby 1904* (in fruit).

Touterea laciniata sp. nov.

Biennial or short-lived perennial; stems 3–4 dm. high, white, puberulent, strict, in age branched; leaves narrowly lanceolate in outline, 5–10 cm. long, deeply pinnatifid to near the midrib; sinuses rounded or nearly semi-rhombic; lobes oblong to lanceolate, obtuse; flowers usually bracted by 1–2 laciniate bracts; sepals about 1 cm. long, lanceolate with a subulate tip, soon reflexed; petals golden yellow 15–20 mm. long, short-clawed; blades oblanceolate, acute; staminodia similar and imitating another set of petals; filaments nearly filiform, $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as the petals.

This species is closely related to *T. speciosa*, but differs in the deeply dissected leaves and more slender stem. In general habit it resembles somewhat *T. multiflora*, for which it has been mistaken; but that species has broader, obtuse petals, more dilated filaments, and more diverging branches. *T. laciniata* grows on dry hillsides at an altitude of 1,500–2,200 m.

COLORADO: Pagosa Springs, 1899, *Baker 470* (type); Durango, 1898, *Baker, Earle & Tracy 496*; Cañon City, 1900, *Osterhout*; Antonito, 1898, *Earle*.

Touterea sinuata sp. nov.

A decumbent biennial, 3-4 dm. high; stems stout, white, pubescent, much branched; lower leaves 10-15 cm. long, lanceolate or oblanceolate, tapering at the base, sinuately lobed or dentate; lobes or teeth broadly triangular, but often obtusish; upper leaves broadly lanceolate, or even ovate, sessile and cuneate or rounded at the base; flowers numerous, usually with 1-2 linear bracts; sepals lanceolate, tapering into a subulate tip, soon reflexed, about 8 mm. long; petals golden yellow, 15-20 mm. long; oblanceolate, acute; staminodia similar; filament slightly dilated; capsule 2.5-3 cm. long, 7-8 mm. thick; seeds winged, about 3 mm.

This species is also a close relative of *T. speciosa*, differing in the decumbent, branched habit and the broad leaves. The type grew in a cañon at an altitude of about 1,800 m.

COLORADO: Boulder, 1895, *Rydberg*.

Acrolasia gracilis sp. nov.

Annual, 3-5 dm. high, at first simple, but later branching; leaves 5-10 cm. long, deeply pinnatifid to near the midrib; rachis and lobes 2-3 mm. wide; the latter oblong or lanceolate, obtuse; floral leaves lanceolate, sessile, pinnatifid or toothed, rarely entire; sepals lanceolate, 4-5 mm. long; petals obovate, 6-7 mm. long, strongly striate; capsule sessile, linear-cylindric, 2.5-3 cm. long and about 2 mm. thick; seeds more or less prismatic, muricate.

This is Nuttall's *Trachyphytum gracile*, a specimen of which is in the Columbia University herbarium. The species was never published, however. The name appears only as a synonym under *Mentzelia albicaulis* in Torrey and Gray's *Flora*, 1: 534. I think, however, that it is well distinct from *A. albicaulis* or *Bartonia albicaulis* Hook. The latter is characterized by the smaller petals, only 3-4 mm. long; the middle and upper leaves are often entire or with an entire lower and upper portion and only with a few lobes in the middle. In Hooker's type specimen the leaf-lobes are very few and Urban and Gilg confused it with *A. integrifolia*, claiming that *Mentzelia dispersa* Wats. (which is the same as *A. integrifolia*) is the typical form of *Mentzelia albicaulis*. *A. integrifolia* (Wats.) Rydb. and *A. compacta* (A. Nels.) Rydb. are, however, easily distinguished from the other species by the short linear-oblong, obtuse sepals, only $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the petals, and by

the seeds, which are apparently smooth, the fine murication being seen only under a strong lens. *A. gracilis* grows in sandy soil, on hillsides and in river bottoms at an altitude of 1,500–2,500 m.

COLORADO: Foothills, Larimer County, 1895, *J. H. Cowen* (type); Ridge below Tobe Miller's, *Cowen*; Salida, 1898, *Baker, Earle & Tracy 14* (in part); mesas near Pueblo, 1900, *Rydberg & Vreeland 5865*.

WYOMING: Fort Steele, 1901, *Tweedy 4573* and *4574*.

IDAHO: Common, 1892, *Isabel Mulford*.

"OREGON": Nuttall's specimens of *Trachyphytum gracile*.

***Acrolasia latifolia* sp. nov.**

Stout annual, 3–5 dm. high, branched; leaves sessile, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, coarsely toothed or entire, 5–10 cm. long, 2–3 cm. wide; sepals lanceolate, 2.5–3 mm. long; petals obovate-spatulate, about 5 mm. long; capsule linear, cylindric, 2.5–3 cm. long, about 2.5 mm. thick, sessile; seeds prismatic, muriculate.

This has been mistaken for *A. integrifolia* on account of its broad, merely toothed leaves, but the sepals and seeds place it in the *A. albicaulis* group and nearest the preceding and *A. ctenophora*. It grows on hills at an altitude of 1,200–2,400 m.

COLORADO: Mountains between Sunshine and Ward, 1902, *Tweedy 5149* (type); Boulder, 1901, *Osterhout 2471*; Larimer County, 1895, *Cowen*.

***Epilobium ovatifolium* sp. nov.**

Plant 2–6 dm. high, propagating by turions; stem glabrous except the decurrent lines which are more or less crisp-hairy, especially above; leaves sessile or nearly so, ovate or ovate-lanceolate and acute, or the lowest oval and obtuse, 3–4 cm. long, entire or denticulate, glabrous; petals purple or rarely rose, 5–7 mm. long; pods 5–6 cm. long, 1.5–2 mm. in diameter, sessile, more or less crisp and glandular hairy; seed a little over 1 mm. long, abruptly contracted above, but without neck; coma white, about 6 mm. long.

The type specimens are labeled *E. Hornemannii* Reichenb. which it resembles somewhat in general habit; but that species propagates in an altogether different way and the leaves are more or less petioled. The present species is more closely related to *E. brevistylum* and *E. glandulosum*. It differs from the former

mainly in the seeds, which lack the hyaline neck characteristic of that species. From *E. glandulosum* it is separated by the smaller size of the plant and of the flower, and by the light green leaves, which lack the coarse toothing of that species. It may also be confused with *E. adenocaulon*, but that species has smaller and lighter flowers, propagates by leafy rosettes and has usually distinct although short petioles. *E. ovatifolium* grows in wet places, especially in springs, in the mountains of Colorado and Utah at an altitude of 2,300–3,800 m.

COLORADO : Near Empire, 1892, *Patterson 205* (type); Red Mountain, 1901, *Underwood & Selby 297*; Bob Creek, 1898, *Baker, Earle & Tracy 855*; Ironton Park, 1901, *Underwood & Selby 303b*; Columbine, 1901, *Tweedy 4429*; headwaters of Sangre de Cristo Creek, 1900, *Rydberg & Vreeland 5847*.

UTAH : "Southern Utah," 1877, *Palmer 155*.

***Epilobium rubescens* sp. nov.**

Stem 3–4 dm. high, strict and simple, often more or less reddish, glabrous below, crisp-hairy above and more or less on the decurrent lines; leaves 3–4 cm. long, perfectly sessile, lanceolate, rounded at the base, denticulate, very acute, slightly crisp-hairy beneath when young; petals white, about 4 mm. long; pods 4–5 cm. long and 1.5 mm. thick, more or less crisp-pubescent; seeds without neck, brownish, smooth, about 1 mm. long; coma white, 5–6 mm. long.

This species is perhaps most closely related to *E. adenocaulon*, but differs in the perfectly sessile leaves and simpler habit. It grows in wet places up to an altitude of 2,700 m.

COLORADO : Pagosa Springs, 1899, *Baker* (type); Middle Park, 1892, *Beardslee*.

***Epilobium stramineum* sp. nov.**

Stem 5–6 dm. high, simple, light and more or less straw-colored, glabrous below, more or less pubescent and somewhat glandular in the inflorescence; leaves sessile, light green, lanceolate, tapering at both ends, denticulate, 4–5 cm. long, 1–1.5 cm. wide, very acute; petals white, 4–5 mm. long; pod 4–5 cm. long and 1 mm. wide, more or less crisp and glandular; seeds light-brown, without a neck; coma white.

This has been taken for *E. Drummondii*, but the type of that species has narrow, almost linear leaves, and is seldom over 3 dm.

high. *E. stramineum* grows at an altitude of 2,400–3,200 m. in the mountains of Colorado, while the range of *E. Drummondii* extends further north.

COLORADO : Idaho Springs, 1905, *Rydberg* (type); Pagosa Peak, 1899, *Baker* 487; Sangre de Cristo Creek, 1900, *Rydberg* & *Bessey* 5848; Chicken Creek, 1898, *Baker*, *Earle* & *Tracy* 341.

***Epilobium Palmeri* sp. nov.**

Perennials propagating by turions or occasionally with more leafy rosettes; stem 4–6 dm. high, branched, glandular pilose, nearly terete, usually reddish or brownish; leaves sessile or nearly so, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, rounded or obtuse at the base, acute, denticulate, 3–4 cm. long, more or less pubescent; petals pink or light purple, about 5 mm. long; pod 4–6 cm. long, 1.5 mm. thick; seeds brown, more or less papillose, without a beak; coma white or in age somewhat tawny, 6–8 mm. long.

The type was named *E. tetragonum* L., which species is not found in the United States. It resembles much *E. brevistylum* and *E. ovatifolium* in habit, but is characterized by the pubescent stem and leaves.

UTAH : "South Utah," *E. Palmer* 156 (type in herb. Columbia University).

IDAHO : Moscow, 1900, *L. R. Abrams* 848.

MONTANA : Camp Glazier, 1901, *Umbach* 327.

COLORADO : Tobe Miller's Ranch, 1897, *A. Fry*.

***Gayophytum intermedium* sp. nov.**

Profusely branched glabrous annual; stem white and shining, with more or less peeling bark, 3–7 dm. high, erect; leaves linear or nearly so, light green; sepals about 1.5 mm. long, soon spreading or reflexed, yellowish; petals 1.5–2.5 mm. long, rose with yellow base; capsule 8–12 mm. long, nearly twice as long as the reflexed pedicel, somewhat clavate and torulose, somewhat strigose when young; seeds 1.75 mm. long, glabrous.

This species is intermediate between *E. diffusum* and *E. ramosissimum* in some respects. The flowers approach the latter more in size but the former in coloration. The pod is comparatively longer than in either. In both it is scarcely longer than the pedicels. *E. intermedium* grows in sandy soils in Colorado at an altitude of 1,500–3,000 m.

COLORADO: Ouray, 1901, *Underwood & Selby 193* (type); mountains between Sunshine and Ward, 1902, *Tweedy 5092*; near Boulder, *5091*; Chamber's Lake, 1899, and 1896, *Baker*; Veta Pass, 1900, *Rydberg & Vreeland 5860*; Ward, 1901, *Osterhout 2460*; Caribou, 1891, *Penard 122*; Empire, 1892, *Patterson 208*.

WYOMING: West De Lacy's Creek, 1899, *Aven & Elias Nelson*; Headwaters of Clear Creek and Crazy Woman River, 1900, *Tweedy 3640*; Dayton, 1899, *Tweedy 2609*; Biscuit Geyser Basin, 1897, *Rydberg & Bessey 4578*.

Anogra cinerea sp. nov.

Branched perennial, stem 3-4 dm. high, whitish, cinereous, strigose when young; leaves lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, mostly subsessile, 3-5 cm. long, sinuate-dentate or denticulate, cinereous; calyx glabrous or sparingly long-hairy, acuminate; tips free and rather long; petals 15-18 mm. long; pods divergent at right angles to the stem, 3-3.5 cm. long, almost straight.

This species is nearest related to **Anogra latifolia** (*Oenothera pallida latifolia* Rydb.), but differs in the almost glabrous not cinereous calyx and the narrower leaves.

COLORADO: Between Bent's Fort and Pueblo, 1885, *Fremont 234* (type in herb. Columbia University); Denver, 1895, *Pammel 202*.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Banks of Cheyenne River, 1891, *T. A. Williams*.

WYOMING: St. Antony, 1901, *Merrill & Wilcox 876* (this with more hairy calyx).

Anogra Vreelandii sp. nov.

Perennial; stem erect, strict, 3-5 dm. high, white and shining; leaves narrowly lanceolate, about 5 cm. long, short-petioled or the upper sessile, glabrous, except occasionally strigose-ciliate on the margins, sinuate-dentate; calyx sparingly hairy, acute; the tips free but very short; petals about 2 cm. long, obcordate, white turning pink; pod cylindric, divergent at right angles or reflexed, usually somewhat curved upwards.

The species is a close relative of *A. pallida*, but differs in the silky hairy calyx, the very short calyx-tips and the darker green foliage. It grows at an altitude of about 1800 m.

COLORADO: McElmo Cañon, 1901, *Vreeland 861*.

***Pachylophus hirsutus* sp. nov.**

Cespitose, almost acaulescent perennial; leaves oblanceolate in outline, 1–2 dm. long, more or less petioled, runcinate-pinnately lobed or divided, hirsute-villous, especially on the margins and the veins; teeth or lobes acute; hypanthium 8–12 cm. long, slender, widening upward, conspicuously hirsute, at the throat 1–1.5 cm. wide; sepals lanceolate, 3–4 cm. long, soon reflexed; petals obcordate, 3–4 cm. long; pod 4–5 cm. long, lance-ovoid, about 1 cm. in diameter, sessile; ridges low and rounded, slightly if at all tubercled.

In general habit, this species resembles most *P. macroglottis* and *P. marginatus*. From the former it differs in the hairy hypanthium and calyx, the more hairy leaves and the longer and less tubercled fruit. From the latter it is distinguished by the sessile pod and always subacaulescent habit. *P. hirsutus* grows at an altitude of 2,200–3,000 m.

COLORADO: Georgetown, 1895, *Rydberg* (type); mountains between Sunshine and Ward, 1902, *Tweedy* 5094; South Park, 1872, *Wolf* 132; Ruxton, 1896, *Clements* 213; Pike's Peak, 1896, *Shear* 3713; Mancos, 1898, *Baker, Earle & Tracy* 141; Georgetown, 1885, *Patterson*; vicinity of Como, 1895, *Cowen*; also 1896, *Shear* 4576; Empire, 1893, *Bethel*; Como, 1895, *Crandall* 8; Pennock, 1896, *Crandall* 10.

UTAH: Salt Lake City, 1880, *M. E. Jones* 1746; Diamond Valley, 1902, *Gooding* 840.

***Pachylophus caulescens* sp. nov.**

More or less caulescent perennial; stem 1–2 dm. high, angled, leaves with the long petioles about 2 dm. long; blades lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, about 3 cm. wide, pubescent on the margins and veins, sinuately dentate with a few lobes on the petiole; hypanthium about 9 cm. long, glabrous, at the throat nearly 1.5 cm. wide; petals about 2.5 cm. long, obovate; pod sessile, about 3 cm. long, lance-ovoid with rounded low ridges.

In habit the species resembles *P. eximius*, but that species has a hirsute hypanthium and calyx and the ridges of the fruit with almost foliaceous crests.

COLORADO: Palisades, 1894, *Crandall* 12 (type in herb. Columbia University).

Gaura coloradensis sp. nov.

Herbaceous, biennial or perennial with fusiform root ; stem 5–7 dm. high, strict, but somewhat branched, finely strigose, more or less red ; leaf-blades narrowly oblanceolate, 5–10 cm. long, gradually tapering below into a short petiole, or the upper sessile, callous-denticulate, finely strigose ; inflorescence slender and rather lax, 1.5–2 dm. long ; hypanthium about 2 cm. long, finely strigose ; sepals about 1 cm., linear-lanceolate, reflexed ; petals about 8 mm. long, spatulate, pink, short-clawed ; filaments about equaling the petals ; anthers brown, about 4 mm. long ; fruit 8–10 mm. long, fusiform, 4-angled, tapering below into a short and rather slender stipe-like base.

In habitat and pubescence this species resembles most *G. Pitcheri*, but the leaves are oblanceolate instead of lanceolate and the fruit is that of *G. sinuata*. *G. coloradensis* grows in meadows at an altitude of about 1,500 m.

COLORADO : Fort Collins, 1895, *Cowen* (type); east of College, 1897, *Crandall 1308* ; east of Poudre, 1895, *Cowen 1632*.

Suida interior sp. nov.

Cornus Baileyi Coult. & Evans, Bot. Gaz. **15** : 37, in part. 1890.

A shrub 2–5 m. high ; bark of the old stems grayish, of the young shoots brownish ; young shoots, petioles and inflorescence densely pubescent with short villous hairs ; leaves elliptic or oval, acute at both ends, 5–9 cm. long, finely short-strigose on both sides and more or less villous on the veins and in their angles beneath ; hypanthium strigose ; sepals minute, about 0.5 mm. long or less ; petals linear-lanceolate, about 4 mm. long ; fruit white, about 5 mm. in diameter ; stone elliptic, slightly oblique, longer than broad, nearly smooth.

This species was included in the original description of *Cornus Baileyi*, but is quite different from the type thereof from the lake-shores of Michigan. This has conspicuous sepals and has a more flattened stone, channeled on the edge and with square shoulders. In reality, *S. interior* is much more closely related to **S. stolonifera** (*Cornus stolonifera* Michx.), especially the western variety described below, but differs in the villous pubescent instead of sparingly strigose twigs and inflorescence. In *S. stolonifera* and its variety the stone is usually broader than long and very oblique. *S. interior* grows on river banks west of Mississippi River.

NEBRASKA : Dismal River, 1893, *Rydberg 1414* (type); St. James, 1893, *Clements 2626*; Pine Ridge, 1889, *Webber*; Cedar Island, 1854, *Hayden*.

SOUTH DAKOTA : Piedmont and Little Elk Creek, 1892, *Rydberg 735*; Cobbs Creek, 1894, *T. A. Williams*.

COLORADO : Merker, 1902, *Osterhout 2602*; Walsenburg, 1896, *Shear 4774*; Cañon City, 1896, *Clements 101*.

WYOMING : Dayton, 1899, *Tweedy 2631* and *2632*.

***Suida stolonifera riparia* var. nov.**

Leaves usually oval or elliptic, acute, thinner, lighter green and less pale beneath than in the eastern type; bark on young twigs brownish; sepals and fruit smaller.

In the field this variety looks very unlike the eastern *S. stolonifera*. It grows as a high bush on river banks and is as far as I know not stoloniferous. In the eastern plant the leaves are comparatively thick, darker green above and very pale beneath, and the young shoots bright red. The plant of the interior may represent a distinct species, but on account of the lack of good diagnostic characters it is perhaps better to regard it at present as a variety of the eastern plant. The variety is the only form found in the region of the Rockies and the Great Plains. It is common from Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, to Alaska and south to Nebraska, Colorado and Arizona; as the type may be designated:

COLORADO : Crystal Creek, 1901, *Baker 257*.

***Aletes obovata* sp. nov.**

Cespitose, glabrous, acaulescent perennial with deep tap-root; leaves 1-2 dm. long, pinnate with 4-5 pairs of leaflets; these broadly obovate, 1-2 cm. long, more or less cleft and toothed with short ovate teeth, strongly veined beneath; scapes 1-3 dm. high, round-angled and striate; bracts none; branches of the umbel 2-2.5 cm. long in fruit; bractlets lanceolate, 3-4 mm. long, reflexed in age; pedicels very short or obsolete; flowers yellow; calyx-teeth prominent, in fruit .5-.75 mm. long; fruit 5-6 mm. long and 1.5 mm. in diameter; ribs rather thick; oil-tubes 1 in the intervals, 2 on the commissure, rather large; seed-face only slightly concave.

This species has been confused with the closely related *A. acaulis*, which is easily distinguished by its rhombic, deeply cut

leaflets with lanceolate, acuminate lobes and smaller fruit about 4 mm. long.

COLORADO: Near Morrison, 1889, *Greene* (type, in mature fruit, in herb. Columbia University); Golden, 1892, *Crandall* (in flower); Lower Boulder Cañon, 1901, *Osterhout 2433* (in young fruit).

***Phellopterus camporum* sp. nov.**

Perennial with a deep-seated thick tap-root; leaves twice to thrice pinnatifid, petioled, pale-green; petioles 4–7 cm. long; ultimate divisions oblong, obtusish, 3–6 mm. long; peduncles 5–20 cm. long, usually exceeding the leaves; involucre of white hyaline bracts; branches of umbel about 2 cm. long in fruit; bractlets orbicular, 5–7 mm. long, with greenish center and broad white hyaline border, 7–13 nerved; pedicels short, in fruit only 3–5 mm. long; flowers white; fruit with the very broad wings 10–13 mm. long and 9–11 mm. wide; oil-tubes 3–4 in the intervals, 6–7 on the commissure; seed flattened with broadly concave face.

The specimen has been determined as *P. purpurascens Eastwoodiae*, but it is evidently well distinct from that as shown by a duplicate of the type in the herbarium of the N. Y. Botanical Garden; the bractlets are larger and many-nerved, the flowers white and the fruit is longer than in the variety mentioned. It grows on dry mesas at an altitude of 1,500–16,00 m.

COLORADO: Pueblo, 1900, *Rydberg & Vreeland 5825* (type, in flower) and *5824* (in fruit).

***Pseudocymopterus montanus mutifidus* var. nov.**

Low, about 2 dm. high; lower leaflets broadly rhombic in outline, thrice pinnate; the upper twice pinnate; ultimate divisions linear; fruit smaller and more rounded.

On high mountains, at an altitude of 2,700–3,600 m.

NEW MEXICO: Range between Sapello and Pecos rivers, 1900, *Cockerell*.

COLORADO: Ironton, 1899, *C. C. Curtis*; Cumberland Basin, 1898, *Baker, Earle & Tracy 619*; West Indian Creek, 1900, *Rydberg & Vreeland 5798*; Ironton Park, *Underwood & Selby 358*.

***Pseudocymopterus aletifolius* sp. nov.**

Densely caespitose acaulescent glabrous perennial with a very thick root and short caudex, covered by the broad striate bases of

dead leaves; leaves once or twice pinnate, dark green, glabrous, stiff and shining, 1-2 dm. long; petioles about equaling the blades, striate; leaf-segments obovate to rhombic-cuneate, deeply cleft; lobes usually 3-toothed with lanceolate acuminate teeth; scapes 1-1.5 dm. long; involucre lacking; branches of the umbel very unequal, in fruit 1-5 cm. long; bractlets linear-subulate, 4-5 mm. long; pedicels also very unequal, in fruit 1-8 mm. long; sepals conspicuous, in fruit 1-2 mm. long; flowers yellow; fruit 5-6 mm. long, 2.5-3 mm. wide; lateral wings evident but rather narrow; dorsal ribs acute or slightly winged; seed flattened and with somewhat concave face; oil-tubes usually solitary in the intervals.

This species is evidently most closely related to *P. anisatus*, but easily distinguished by the very unequal branches of the umbel, the longer, usually less winged fruit and especially by the leaves, which (although much firmer) resemble closely those of *Aletes acaulis*. The plant evidently connects the two genera *Aletes* and *Pseudocymopterus*. The fruit of the present species is also intermediate between *A. acaulis* and *P. anisatus*, and were it not for the flatness of the seed and the lateral wings of the fruit, it might have been referred to *Aletes*. It grows in the mountains of which Pike's Peak is the center, at an altitude of 2,000-2,600 m.

COLORADO: Minnehaha, 1901, *Clements* 94 (type); same locality, 1895, *E. A. Bessey*; North Cheyenne Cañon, 1895, *E. A. Bessey*, and 1892, *C. S. Sheldon*; South Cheyenne Cañon, 1900, *Rydberg & Vreeland* 5815; Cheyenne Mountain, 1892, *Alice Eastwood*; Manitou, 1900, *Clements*; Ruxton, 1896, *Clements* 211; Halfway House, 1896, *Shear* 3709 (*Rydberg & Vreeland*'s specimens are in flower, the others in fruit).